

the article was being sold and offered for sale in the Territory of Porto Rico by the Liaju Co., Santurce, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the product showed that it was a solution containing ammonium alum, zinc sulphate, and carbolic acid.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton, English) "Sanagono Injection For The Treatment Of Venereal Diseases Directions: Two Injections Daily, (carton, Spanish) "Inyeccion Sanagono Para El Tratamiento De Las Infecciones Gonococcicas Modo De Usarse: Una Inyeccion Por La Manana * * * Inyeccion Sanagono Definitiva."

On January 27, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14949. Adulteration of canned tomato sardines. U. S. v. 75 Cases of Tomato Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20636. S. No. W-1818.)

On November 21, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 75 cases of tomato sardines, at Nogales, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped by M. A. Rex, from East San Pedro, Calif., on or about October 3, 1925, and transported from the State of California into the State of Arizona, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Delores California Sardines."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 13, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14950. Adulteration of salted sardines. U. S. v. 13 Boxes of Salted Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20639. I. S. No. 596-x. S. No. W-1819.)

On November 21, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 boxes of salted sardines, at Douglas, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped by the San Xavier Fish Packing Co., from Monterey, Calif., on or about November 20, 1924, and transported from the State of California into the State of Arizona, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Dry Pressed Salted Sardines San Xavier Fish Packing Co., Monterey, Calif."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 13, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*